

# THE KENTUCKY TRIBUNE.

JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON,  
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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### BURIED ALIVE.

FROM THE DIARY OF C. HODGSON, ESQ., DE-  
CEASED, FORMERLY OF BRISTOL,  
ENGLAND.

I had been subject to epileptic fits from  
my youth upward, which, though they  
did not deprive me of animation in the  
sight of those about me, completely an-  
nihilated my own consciousness. I used  
to be attacked at all seasons, but most  
commonly about the full of the moon.—  
I generally had a warning of a peculiar  
nature when these attacks were coming  
on, that it would be difficult to describe.  
It was a sensation that to be known,  
must be experienced. My excellent wife,  
Martha, (I mean my first wife, who has  
been dead now for the best part of forty  
years,) used to say that she always ob-  
served an unusual paleness over my com-  
plexion otherwise ruddy, for a day or two  
before the fit came upon me. Bless her  
soul! she never left me one moment  
from the instant she had a suspicion of  
my approaching malady. This benevo-  
lent caution on her part was a great means  
of enabling her to subdue the violence of  
the fits when it came, for which purpose  
her own experience had pointed out to  
her several useful applications. I mar-  
ried again after her decease because I  
was oppressed beyond bearing of my  
loneliness, which none but persons in  
such a situation—I mean a widower's—  
can tell. My second wife whom I have  
also buried, was not so penetrating in the  
faculty of observation. She was a  
woman of admirable thrift, and to her  
economy it was that, under God, I owe  
my preservation in the terrible event I  
am about to detail. Had I been buried  
in lead it would have been all over with  
me.

At this time I had a vision of a most  
undefinable character if it was one, and  
not a glance, as I am induced to think it  
was, between the portals of death into the  
of spirits. It was all shapeless and form-  
less. Images of men and women, often  
numberless, in a sort of shadowy outline,  
came before and around me. They  
seemed as if limbless from decay. Their  
featureless heads moved upon trunks  
hideously vital, in figure like bodies  
which I have seen drawn forth from  
burned dwellings, each being rather a  
hideous misshapen mass than human  
resemblance. Thick darkness and si-  
lence succeeded—the darkness and si-  
lence of a too horrible reality. If, as I  
suspected, I slept about this time from  
weakness, it was to awaken again to a  
more fearful consciousness of my fearful  
situation.

I shriked with horror. I plunged my  
nails into my thighs and wounded them.  
The coffin was soaked in my blood; and,  
by tearing the wooden sides of my prison  
with the same maniacal feeling, I lac-  
erated my fingers and wore my nails to  
the quick, and soon became motionless  
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# THE TRIBUNE.

## Mr. Clay's Great Union Letter.

[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Natification and secession have sprung from the same metaphysical school; and the latter is the ally, if not the offspring of the former. They both agree that a single State is invested with power to nullify the laws of all the other States, passed by Congress; but nullification claims a right to accomplish that object, and to remain in the same time in the Union; whilst secession asserts a right to annihilate the Union from all obligation to the Constitution and laws of the United States. They both maintain that a resort to either process is peaceful and legitimate. Nullification derived an ambiguous but contested support from the memorable resolutions of the States of Virginia and Kentucky, adopted in 1793-9; but those resolutions afford no color or countenance to the pretensions of secession.

The doctrine of secession assumes, that any one of the thirty-one States composing the Union, wherever or however situated, whether in the interior or on the frontier, has a right, upon its own separate will, and according to the dictates of its exclusive judgment, to withdraw from the Union whenever it pleases; that this act of secession is peaceful, and not to be controverted or obstructed by the rest of the States, or by the application of any force, within the limits of the existing State, to execute the laws of the United States; and that thereupon, the State and its citizens are absolved from all obligations and duties to the United States, and become a power as independent and sovereign as any of the nations of the earth.

The doctrine maintains that this right of secession may be exercised whenever the State deems it has sufficient cause; at all times—in a state of profound peace and prosperity, or in the midst of a furious war, raging in all our borders; and that in the latter case, transforming itself into a distinct and independent nation, it may escape the calamities of war, make a separate treaty of peace with the common enemy, become neutral, or even ally itself with that enemy, and take up arms against the United States. It asserts this right, although it may lead, in process of time, to the promiscuous partition, upon the surface of the territory of the United States, of petty independent nations, establishing for themselves any form of government, free or despotic, known to mankind, and interrupting the intercourse and violating or menacing the execution of the laws of the dismembered confederacy. It contends for this right, as well for Louisianians as for South Carolina, although Louisiana cost us so much money, and was nigh involving us in a foreign war; for Texas, although it occasioned us a war with Mexico, the payment of ten millions of dollars to arrange its boundaries, and to acquire it, which may be willing to risk a war with England; and for distant California, although that was acquired by the double title of conquest and the payment of an ample pecuniary consideration.

If, indeed, the Union, under which we have so long, and generally so happily lived, be thus fragile and liable to crumble into pieces, we must cease to boast of the wisdom of our forefathers who formed it, far from our hearts the sentiments of gratitude and veneration with which they had inspired us, and no longer expect an enlightened world to bestow the unbounded praise which it has hitherto lavished upon them. A doctrine so extraordinary and indefensible, fraught with the destruction of the Union, and such other direful consequences, finds no encouragement or support in the Constitution of the United States. It has now under the articles of confederation which formed, in terms, a perpetual Union, however otherwise weak and inefficient the government was which they established. That inefficiency arose out of the fact, that it operated not on the people directly, but upon the States which might, and often did, fail to comply with the requisitions made on them by Congress. To correct that defect, and to form a more perfect Union, the present Constitution was adopted. It had been alleged, that the Union of the States under the articles of confederation, was held together only by a rope of sand, but it was a rope of adamant, compared with the cord which sanctioned and sustained.

The Constitution of the United States established a government, and, like all governments, it was to be perpetual, or to have unlimited duration. It was not restricted to the existing generation, but comprehended posterity. The preamble declares, that "we, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." It makes provision expressly for the admission of new States into the Union; but from the beginning to the end of it, not a clause is to be found which gives any authority or color to the right of secession of a State once admitted into the Union.

The partisans of this novel and strange doctrine attempt to support it on two grounds: First, they contend, that by an express amendment of the Constitution, all powers not granted to the government of the United States are reserved to the States, or to the people, the power or right of secession is not granted, and that it is therefore retained by the States and the people, and may be exercised at their pleasure.

This argument is refuted by either of two sufficient answers. The contested power cannot be retained, if its reservation be incompatible with the obligations of the constitutional compact. But the Constitution was intended to be perpetual, or, which is the same thing, to be of unlimited existence, subject only, from time to time, to such amendments as might be made by the voluntary act of one nation merging itself into another, of which we have a striking instance in the case of Texas, in our own country. Assuming that the Constitution is a more compact between independent nations, or sovereign states, they are nevertheless bound by all the obligations which the compact creates. They are bound to abstain from all forbidden acts, and to submit to the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States.—But, it will be asked, have they not also the right to judge of the fidelity with which the common government has adhered to the compact? Yes, most certainly. They have that right, and so has every citizen of the United States, and so has the general government also. The alleged violation of the Constitution may be exposed and denounced by all the weapons of reason, of argument, and of ridicule; by remonstrance, protest, appeals to the judiciary, and to the other

States; by the press, public opinion, and all legitimate means of persuading or influencing them. If, after the employment of all or any of these peaceful methods, the government of the United States, whenever it pleases, is to assert that a party, bound by a solemn compact to other parties, may cancel or violate the compact whenever it thinks proper, without their consent. In order to secure respect and submission to the Union, the Constitution expressly provides, "that this Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and the treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Such each and every one of the States has agreed, not only that its ordinary legislation, but that its Constitution, the higher law made by the people themselves in convention, shall, in any cases of conflict, be subordinate to the paramount authority of the Constitution, laws made in pursuance thereof, and treaties of the United States. It is, therefore, any State which is, in its legislature, or in the interior or on the frontier, has a right, upon its own separate will, and according to the dictates of its exclusive judgment, to withdraw from the Union, and to absolve the State from all obligation to the Constitution and laws of the United States. They both maintain that a resort to either process is peaceful and legitimate. Nullification derived an ambiguous but contested support from the memorable resolutions of the States of Virginia and Kentucky, adopted in 1793-9; but those resolutions afford no color or countenance to the pretensions of secession.

The doctrine of secession assumes, that any one of the thirty-one States composing the Union, wherever or however situated, whether in the interior or on the frontier, has a right, upon its own separate will, and according to the dictates of its exclusive judgment, to withdraw from the Union; whilst secession asserts a right to annihilate the Union from all obligation to the Constitution and laws of the United States. It is, therefore, any State which is, in its legislature, or in the interior or on the frontier, has a right, upon its own separate will, and according to the dictates of its exclusive judgment, to withdraw from the Union, and to absolve the State from all obligation to the Constitution and laws of the United States. They both maintain that a resort to either process is peaceful and legitimate. Nullification derived an ambiguous but contested support from the memorable resolutions of the States of Virginia and Kentucky, adopted in 1793-9; but those resolutions afford no color or countenance to the pretensions of secession.

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our manufactures are rapidly tending to the supply of all we essentially need from them, and to afford a surplus for the prosecution of our extended foreign commerce, the surface of our land is striped over with railroads and turnpikes and our seas, lakes and navigable waters resound with the roar of innumerable steam vessels. Your own great city illustrates our surprising progress. After the commencement of the operation of this Constitution, in 1790, its population was 33,131. By the census of 1850 it was 515,304, and our other cities have increased in scarcely a less ratio. The problem of the capacity of representative government to maintain free and liberal institutions, on an extensive territory, has been triumphantly solved by the intelligence of the people, and the all-powerful agency of steam and lightning.

Such are the gratifying results which have been obtained under the auspices of that Union, which some rash men, prompted by ambition, passion and frenzy, would seek to dissolve and subvert. To revolt against such a government, for anything which has passed, would be so atrocious, and characterized by such extreme folly and madness, that we may search in vain for an example of it in human annals. We can look for its prototype only (if I may be pardoned the allusion) to that diabolical revolt which recorded on the pages of Holy Writ, has been illustrated and commemorated by the sublime genius of the immortal Milton.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let us enjoy the proud consolation afforded by the conviction that a vast majority of the people of the United States, true to their forefathers, true to themselves, and true to posterity, are firmly and immovably attached to this Union, that they see in it the safe and sure, if not the sole guarantee of liberty, of eternal peace, of prosperity, and of national happiness, progress and greatness, that its dissolution would be followed by endless woe among ourselves, by the temptation or invitation to foreign powers to take part in them, and finally, by foreign subjugation, or the establishment of despotism; and that "united we stand—divided we fall."

I am, with the highest respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
H. CLAY.  
Messrs. Stephen Whitney, George Gridwood, Daniel Ullmann, and the other signers of the address, &c. &c.

**THE GREAT EXHIBITION.**—The editor of the Tribune, who served on one of the juries of the Great Industrial Exhibition in London, has published a notice of the Prizes awarded, so far as they came with his knowledge. These prizes were of two kinds, the Jury Medals, awarded by the juries to the several articles of merit exhibited in their several classes, and the Council Medals, given by the Council of Presidents of the juries. Of the latter there were to be in all but 169, which were to be distributed among the several nations, thus:

To Great Britain, 79 | To France, 56 | To Germany, 12 | To United States, 4 | To Austria, 2 | To Russia, 4 | To Belgium, 2 | To Switzerland, 2 | To Tuscany, 2 | To Holland, 2 | To Spain, 1 | To Rome, 1 | To Turkey, 1

The following are the awards of the Corals which were to be given to the United States:

To C. H. McCormick, Chicago, Illinois, for his Virginia Reaper.

To David Dick, Meadville, Western Pennsylvania, for his Anti-Friition Press.

To Charles Goodyear, New Haven, Connecticut, for his India Rubber Fabrics.

To W. Bond & Son, Boston, Massachusetts, for an Electric Clock.

To G. Borden, Texas, for his Meat Cutters.

Of the Jury Medals it is stated that about 2,000 were to be awarded, of which 100 probably would come to the United States. In the class of General Hardware, including locks and gates, the following were the Americans who received Jury Medals.

To Day & Nauell, New York, (represented by A. C. Hobbs,) for their Patent Lamp.

To Charles Howland, New York, for his Improved Bell Telegraph.

To Cornelius & Co., Philadelphia, for a Bronze Chandelier.

To Silas C. Herring, New York, for his Salamander Safe.</p

# THE TRIBUNE.



DANVILLE, KY.:  
FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1851.

For President in 1852,  
**MILLARD FILLMORE,**  
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,  
**JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

NOTICE.—As we have before stated, we want those who have promised to bring us wood, to do so immediately, and all who are in any wise indebted to us will please either come forward and settle, or remit to us by mail. All know very near the amount they owe us, as the most of them have been furnished with their accounts again and again, and with some of them we are actually getting somewhat out of patience, and will have to resort to some more summary measures, unless they pay up in a very short time. We shall mark this notice to some of our delinquent patrons, and annex the amount due us, and we hope they will at once square up and begin anew. We owe money, and must have it to enable us to pay, and we have no other resource than to call upon those who are indebted to us. Come, friends, assist us this once, and if you cannot pay us all, send us a part of it. "Every little helps," in this, as well as in all other cases. Those who are convenient and wish to do so, can pay us in Wood, Corn, Flour, Meal, Pork, Beef, &c. &c.

THE COLUMBIANS will give their first concert in our city on Wednesday evening next. We received their advertisement just as we were putting our paper to press, and we can only advise everybody to hear them. Such a rich musical treat is seldom offered to any community. The Statesmen speaking of their concert in Lexington, say: "To say the least, we have never heard their superiors in this city, and we think scarcely their equals. There is a mellifluous flow and richness in their harmony truly delightful to the musical ear."

MUSIC SCHOOL.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. CONSKY. His qualifications and success as a teacher of music, are too well known in this community to need any remark from us.

WE will keep our readers fully advised of the proceeding of the Legislature at its approaching session. We will have a regular correspondent at Frankfort, and in addition to this, will give each day's proceedings in a condensed but satisfactory form. Such persons as desire it, can have our paper during the session for 50 cents.

THE "frag" Sweet Potatoes have come at last, having been presented to us with due ceremony on Thursday last, by Mr. FRED WINGATE, of this county. They are, (or rather were,) emphatically the largest of the season, and we take the occasion to tender to Mr. Wingate our thanks for his substantial and acceptable present.

IF we were awarding premiums these hard times, we should certainly give one to Mr. ISON VANARSDALE for those "mammoth" Turnips he sent us on Tuesday last. They are "smashers," sure, and will, on an average, measure about 23 inches in circumference.

HOMICIDE.—On Sunday evening last, an affray occurred in this place between two slaves, Joseph, belonging to Mr. Wm. Kenley, and Lewis, who belongs to Mr. Wm. Ball, in which the former was stabbed by the latter so severely as to cause his death almost instantly. Lewis was arrested, and on Monday was tried before an examining court and acquitted.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on Monday last, Mr. James Taylor was elected Night Watch in place of Mr. A. Harness, resigned.

MR. CLAY'S LETTER.—We give up a considerable portion of our paper to-day to the publication of the great Union Letter recently written by Mr. Clay to a committee of gentlemen in New York. It is wholly unnecessary for us to ask that such an able and important document on such an interesting subject, and from such a high and respected source should have a careful reading.

But little news this week, Judge Sharkey of Mississippi has been appointed Consul to Havana, and our citizens cannot be too careful with fire; in addition to this, we understand that the great number of marriages will probably effect the price of lumber—we don't know exactly how this can be, but such of our readers as are curious on the subject can be satisfied by calling on the cabinet-makers.

We are gratified to state that Prof. G. C. SHAFFER, of this place, a gentleman in every respect eminently qualified for the post, has been appointed Engineer of the Lexington and Danville Railroad. The offices of the Company are now all filled, as follows: James Barbour, President; T. Barbee, Jno. Barkley, J. T. Boyle, John McMurry, P. E. Yeiser, and H. C. Pindell, Directors; Clifton Rodes, Treasurer; and G. C. Shaeffer, Engineer.

AN adjourned Railroad meeting of the citizens of Mercer, Shelby, and Anderson, was held at Lawrenceburg on the 15th inst. The principal action taken by the meeting was to appoint a committee to procure from the Legislature a charter for a railroad from Harrodsburg to Louisville, through the counties of Mercer, Anderson, Shelby, and Jefferson; and that they have a clause inserted in said charter authorizing the vote of the people of said counties to be taken in relation to the subscription of stock.

Another meeting, composed of delegates from Mercer and Franklin counties, and a large number of the citizens of Anderson, was held at Lawrenceburg on Monday last. This meeting decided in favor of the route from Harrodsburg to Frankfort, and recommended that on the first Tuesday in December, the several counties take the vote on propositions to subscribe the following sums: Mercer \$200,000, Anderson \$50,000, and Franklin \$200,000.

LENGTH OF RAILROADS.—The total number of miles of railway now in operation is 25,000, of which there are in the United States 10,200 miles; in Cuba 360 miles; in Great Britain 6,500 miles; in Belgium 860 miles; in France 1,800; in Spain 60, &c. Comparing these numbers with the population, there are for each inhabitant in the United States 21 feet of railroad, and in Cuba 12 feet; in Great Britain 12 feet; in Belgium 4 feet; in France 3 feet; in Spain 3 inches.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—On Sunday evening last another attempt was made to burn the office of the Maysville Post Boy. The fire was kindled in one of the rooms, and the building was considerably damaged before it was extinguished. The printing materials were nearly all saved. This is, we believe, the ninth attempt that has been made to destroy the Post Boy establishment, and still the scoundrel who perpetrates these numerous outrages remains unknown. The Flag seems to think that the guilty person is some one employed in the Post Boy office.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION is decidedly the handsomest paper we have ever seen. It is published weekly, each number containing sixteen large pages, and illustrated with numerous superior engravings of such a character as to be interesting to everybody. Its columns are well stored with original tales, sketches and poems, together with the cream of domestic and foreign news—the whole well spiced with wit and humor. Altogether, it is a paper entirely original in its design, and the proprietor has succeeded in making it the most attractive ever published in this country.

SPAIN—CUBAN PRISONERS.—The last arrival from Europe brings news that the frigate Gustambla, from Havana, had arrived at Vigo, with 106 American prisoners, belonging to the Lopez expedition.

The Venus, also, arrived with six more, and the Isabella Catholica with four others.

The widow of Gen. Enna, and Mr. Laborda, late Spanish Consul at New Orleans, had also arrived at Vigo.

THE "WALKING MAN."—A despatch from St. Louis, under date of the 27th inst., says: "Elworth, the pedestrian, completed hisfeat of walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 successive hours, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the presence of an immense crowd. He expressed a willingness to continue 500 miles more,

THE "WALKING MAN."—A despatch dated the 28th inst., says: "The Intelligencer of this morning publishes a full list of award of premiums made at the late World's Fair in London, to American exhibitors to the number of 105, besides about 50 which are mentioned honorably.

THE "Havana Prisoners."—A friend at Havana communicates to the Washington Republic some minutes of an interview with the Captain General and the American prisoners. He says that the violence of the New Orleans mob towards the Spanish Consul at that city, was explained to his entire satisfaction; and he expressed his intention to recommend to his own government the release of the captives immediately on their arrival.

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CLOSE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The steamer Pacific arrived at New York on the 27th inst., bringing Liverpool advices to the 15th. For the last few days previous to her sailing, the leading event was the final closing of the great exhibition, which took place on the 11th.—Much less form and even order was observed than might have been expected. The building was immensely crowded, and the closing was rather tumultuous, distinguished by partial attempts to go cheers for the Queen and Prince Albert, and to perform "God save the Queen" in chorus. The building was opened to exhibitors on the 13th and 14th. The awards of prizes were to be on the 15th. The latter day would, in fact, witness the actual closing of the exhibition, in presence of the Royal Commissioners and Prince Consort, and very probably the Queen herself, although not in State.—A national anthem would complete the ceremonial, a prayer of thanksgiving being previously offered by the Bishop of London.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, October 27, 1851.

To the Editors of Newspapers in Ky:

GENTLEMEN: I shall endeavor this winter to procure an appropriation, by the Legislature, to pay for each newspaper published in the State, political or otherwise, which I desire to file and preserve in the State Library. Upon a moment's reflection I doubt not you will see that this record will furnish to the country the very best history of the age. If you approve of the project you will please send me your paper, and give to the country, at your earliest convenience, a favorable notice of the suggestion.

Yours, respectively,

BENJ. SELBY,

State Librarian.

N. B. The entire cost to the State will not exceed \$180, postage and all.

B. S.

ANNEXATION OF IRELAND.—The *World*, of Dublin, thinks that if Ireland were annexed to the United States, she would not remain as she is, the Lazarus of nations. Her "pauper sorrows" would be healed at once, and her people would not be obliged to fly from her generous soil. The *World* also thinks that the annexation cry may yet be raised.

—A despatch from Springfield Mercury says: There is much interest manifested in diplomatic circles relative to the expected arrival of a special Minister from Spain, to demand satisfaction of the U. S. Government, for the loss to Spain and Cuba, from the late invasion of Cuba.

GOR. HUNT, of New York, has appointed Thursday, the 27th of November, as a day of prayer, thanksgiving and praise.

Gov. Wright, of Indiana, has also issued a proclamation appointing the same day for the same purpose.

—The Charleston Mercury deplors the result of the election in that State, and says:

We profoundly regret the result, being convinced that Secession would be as simple and peaceful a measure as any ordinary act of the Legislature, and that South Carolina, an independent State, would have prosperity far beyond anything heretofore enjoyed, and a respectability that no slaveholding State can hope to attain in the Union.

LOUISVILLE MARKET, Oct. 28.—Market quiet and inactive. Sales of Flour at \$2.25, \$3.30 and \$3.50. Wheat 57¢ 60¢ \$1 bushel. Rio Coffee 90¢ 12¢. Sales of New Orleans Sugar at \$1.60. Sales of 75 lbs Green Apples at \$3.50. 5¢ \$1 bushel. Bagging and Rope 13¢ and 15¢. Bacon commands 9¢ for shoulders, 11¢ 11½¢ for clear sides, and 10¢ 10½¢ for common bagged hams. Hogs—The Courier of Tuesday says: No arrivals here yet, though the weather is favorable for packing. We hear of a sale of 3,900 hogs 100 miles in the interior of Indiana at \$3.15 gross. The hogs are to be packed in this city.

THE HOOT MARKET.—We find the following in the Louisville papers of the 25th:

HOOT.—We hear of no contracts. The market is now thought, will open at \$4.50. Buyers will probably be willing to pay this price for early fall hoots, and sell generally at higher figures. The opinion among operators now is that \$4.25 will about the prevailing rate of the season.—Journal.

HOG SLAUGHTERING has already commenced at Cincinnati. Our packers are ready to commence, but the weather is not cold enough to operate yet. A good number of hogs are on the road to this market, and 6,000 head from Lincoln county, originally destined for the South, have been diverted to this point, and sold at \$1.50 and \$1.75 net.—Courier.

KENTUCKY SILVER MINE.—The Mayville Post Boy of the 24th, says: "We understand from very reliable authority that an extensive and productive mine of silver ore has been discovered on the lands of Mr. Wm. Dora, in Bracken county. It is now being worked with great success under the supervision of a Mr. Norton, who shares the proceeds with Mr. D.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD SITE.—We clip the following from the Lexington Observer of Wednesday last:

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THE "WALKING MAN."—A despatch from St. Louis, under date of the 27th inst., says: "Elworth, the pedestrian, completed hisfeat of walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 successive hours, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the presence of an immense crowd. He expressed a willingness to continue 500 miles more,

THE "WALKING MAN."—A despatch dated the 28th inst., says: "The Intelligencer of this morning publishes a full list of award of premiums made at the late World's Fair in London, to American exhibitors to the number of 105, besides about 50 which are mentioned honorably.

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## THE TRIBUNE.

At the Irishman entered a small village ale-house somewhere in New Jersey, and looking around him for a minute, addressed the landlady as follows:

"Misus," says he, "shove me over a sixpence worth of ale and a sixpence worth of bread."

The bread and ale were set before him. He looks at the one, then at the other, and, as if having satisfied his mind on some point, drinks the ale.

"Misus," says he, "I've taken the ale; what's to pay?"

"Sixpence," was the reply.

"Well," returned he, "there's the sixpenny loaf; that pays for the ale."

"But the loaf wasn't paid for," says she.

"Blis yer soul," says he, "I didn't eat yer loaf."

The landlady couldn't see through it, but Pat could, and he walked away chuckling.

We give a nip of a very amusing sketch, which we find going the rounds. Miss Smix, an extraordinary "school-marm," is giving an account of her endeavors to teach a "young idee"—remarkably hard case—how to spell:

"At last," and here the sweet face of Miss Smix brightened, and the glimmer of some intended smile played over it, "I goin him clean through the alphabet, and he could point out any letter by name. In two weeks he got through his a-b-s, and one bright Monday morning I put him into a-b, d-y-d-y. I had to tell him fifty times the nature of syllables, but his brain was as opaque as a rock."

"Do you love pie?" said I, in order to interest him.

"Yes, ma'am."

"Well, then, 'apple' and 'pie' put together, then, 'apple pie,' don't they?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"By a like rule, 'a' and 'dy' spell lady—you understand?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"'Mince' and 'pie' spell what, then?"

"'Mince-pie'!"

"Right! 'pumpkin' and 'pie,' what?"

"'Pumpkin-pie'!"

"Then what does a-b d-y d-y, spell?"

"'Castard-pie!'" said he, with a yell of delight at his success.

**LAWYERS.**—There is a great deal more truth than poetry in the following, from the Albany Dutchman:

Lawyers are the only men who have no faith in experience, and who believe that the older the world, the less it knows about right and wrong. Judges of to-day refer to judges of last century, while the judges of last century bow with reverence to those of a century before. Almost all our legal decisions are based upon the decisions of a lot of old noddies, who believed that the earth was a living monster, while the movements of the tide were caused by the monster's breathing. In the Court of Appeals, Lord Chief Justice Rustyau, who lived when the Devil was supposed to be afraid of a horse-shoe, actually exerts more influence than either justice or common sense. Had physicians been as fearful of new ideas as lawyers are, asses' milk would still have been considered the only antidote for insanity.

**Seed--Seed.**

50 Bushels Rye Grass Seeds; 50 Bushels Timothy; 50 In store and for sale at the MAMMOTH GROCERY.

Sept 12

**WANTED!**

500 Bushels Flax Seeds; 1000 lbs Feathers; at the MAMMOTH GROCERY.

Sept 13

**WILLOW Baskets!**

Just received and for sale low for cash. 1 dozen Market Baskets, and the same number of Work Baskets.

Sept 19

200 DRIED FRUITS AND APPLES

50 lbs Dried Peaches and Apples, in store and for sale at the MAMMOTH GROCERY.

June 6

**SPANISH AND COMMON CIGARS**

Fish! Fish!

A fresh supply of good Nos. 1 and 3 Mackrel, just received at the MAMMOTH GROCERY.

Sept 20

200 DRIED FRUITS AND APPLES

50 lbs Dried Peaches and Apples, in store and for sale at the MAMMOTH GROCERY.

June 6

**WILLIAM BOLING.**

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